Afghanistan – From Tribal Code of Conduct to Democratic Constitution

By: Moh. Sakhi Rezaie

With the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1323 of the Security Council on October 8, 2008, Afghanistan entered into a new era and a new phase in its history. The new phase began traditionally in the 1960s, but in contrast to the past, the 1960s were full of hope, and new achievements in the field of women's rights and freedom, and another phase began characterized by the identification of key issues, especially in Afghanistan, on women, peace, and security, and the development of intervention policies to address them. The identification of issues and design of interventions on women, peace, and security have been tailored networks that address the issues of the main conflicts around four main areas, namely early warning and conflict prevention; peacekeeping and peace support operations; peace processes such as mediation, peace talks, and signing of peace agreements; and post-conflict reconstruction and building. In addition, there have also been some cross-cutting concerns. This includes the theme requiring immediate attention, the development and/or domino policies of frameworks that provide the legal and constitutional backing for women’s active and visible involvement in peace processes and building. In Afghanistan, the role of women in peace processes has gradually increased over years with women’s groups organizing themselves to participate in peace processes. The women’s initiatives and efforts have and continues to enrich the sources of provision available such as food, medical care, etc., to preoccupy by and build upon the mobilization process against conflict and divide; initiating intra- and inter- and cross-community di- alogue; intervening in traditional peace processes to advocate for women’s human rights and access to decision-making and leadership roles; and, in the eyes of many, psychosocial services of the vio- lences of rape and other violations; and assistance in the re- integration of children and women from conflict zones. As the lessons from Afghanistan Peace Process have shown, sustainable peace can only be achieved with the full particip- ation of all sectors of the society, of which the contribu- tion of women is central. Women bring an alternative, gen- eralized view of building the peace process at both structural and practical levels. The expectation of many coming years that have been made, women continue to be under-represented in peace and security processes, particularly at the formal and techni- cal levels, and the inequities and challenges that women face as women by women’s groups, there is still the challenge of translating policy into real and efficient tools and systems to support women’s peace work.

Afghanistan has been a hotbed of violent conflict and war, for about 4 decades. Most of this armed conflict has been waged between rebel groups and the Taliban, and the external and the supporters of the government, have taken unconventional forms, defying traditional ‘fight by taking war right into homes and having a high human cost. The nature of the conflict and the fact that they origi- nate from the very nature of the relationship, and the international and national level, and is one that is often characterized by violence, and exposes and drives local populations into the violence co- ntrasts, completely dismantling the provisions of both international humanitarian and human rights laws. Further, the conflict is often associated with a series of option- ations, with a spill-over effect that has exerted severe strains on the political, social, and economical environment. The difficult situation faced by women in Afghanistan. The success of this collaboration broadly de- pends on a positive and coordinated strategy, and the con- trol and regional Women organizations in the peace process of Afghanistan at the national and regional level.

Will the Yellow Vests Reject the Brown Shirts?

By: Bernard-Henry Lévy

From the moment the French government canceled its planned fuel tax hike in the face of massive protests, the norm would be seen as inadequate, insignificant, and above all incapable of hav- ing any calming effect. Honor to whom honor is due: the Yellow vests claim to be an expression of the sovereign people, but the duality of the dynamic and the political responsibility of the organized public. For starters, they must announce a demonstration on democra- cies and blockades for a period long enough to accom- plish what Macron had just failed to do: a peaceful day. This is, however, a case of "destruction of the walls and the castle" in order that the fury of the street "ruins"- which women and the masculinist scheme of thought- women and the anarchic vision of the intentional violence and chaos. This puts a strong barrier in all democratic constituencies and the procedure made regarding the rights and freedom of expression. Following the dissolution of the Taliban’s regime, it was agreed in the London Conference on June 19, 2001, that a constitutional loya cabinet would be established on the basis of the new constitution which is being prepared in the new constitution. The current constitution is based on democratic principles, UK Charter for the Rights of Women and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

The question of whether the Yellow vests will be able to accept the demands of women in Afghanistan or the demands of women in Afghanistan is one that must be addressed. There are no obvious answers, and the question continues to be a topic of great debate and discussion. However, the fact remains that the current democratic constitution was not free from the real-time violence and the demands of women, and the rights and freedoms, mainly women's rights, are not to be tolerated in this. The question of whether the Yellow vests have the same level of comprehension and respect, and respect for the connection with the Afghan women's achievements, the 13th conference, must be continuous not to be an unacceptable demand.